LABOR STANDARDS APPLICATION PROGRAM BLAST AND PAINT SHOPS FINAL REPORT

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NATIONAL SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH PROGRAM

THE SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS

SHIP PRODUCTION COMMITTEE

PANEL SP-8

PETERSON BUILDERS, INC.

LABOR STANDARDS APPLICATION PROGRAM

PHASE IV - FY-83

BLAST AND PAINT SHOPS

FINAL REPORT

TASK ES-8-19

Submitted to:

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SNAME Panel SP-8 on Industrial Engineering

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December 28, 1984

This project is managed and cost-shared by Peterson Builders, Inc. for the National Shipbuiding Research Program. The program is a cooperative effort of the Maritime Administration's Office of Advanced Ship Development, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. shipbuilding industry, and selected academic institutions.

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Peterson Builders, Inc.

Labor Standards Application Program

Phase IV FY-83

Blast and Paint Shops

Task ES-8-19

FINAL REPORT

1. Program Objective

This Report describes the participation of Peterson Builders, Inc. in the Maritime Administration (MarAd) National Shipbuilding Research Program for FY-83 to implement labor standards during ship construction towards controlling production costs in the two closely related areas of blasting and painting. The overall objective of this Research Program is to reduce the cost of building ships. The objective of this specific project in the blast/paint areas was to improve planning, scheduling, production control, and worker productivity through the application of labor standards, and thereby reduce the cost of blasting/painting operations.

2. Project Conceptual Plan

The PBI proposal for this project lists six major Tasks intended for accomplishment during this .program. These Tasks outline the

general commitments considered necessary to provide a workable and successful program for implementing labor standards. The listing that follows briefly describes these Tasks, which cover a broad range of effort.

- Task A Develop procedures, charts, and other forms for presenting labor standards information at a level of detail suitable for use by planners and schedulers in applying labor standards to actual production work.
- Task B Determine non-process factors in each area of concern.
- Task C in planners and schedulers in techniques for applying labor standards;
- Task D Instruct supervisors' on the purpose and application of labor standards.
- Task E Develop a system to monitor the currentness of labor standards.
- Task F Write a final report summarizing program success./failure, productivity and cost savings attainable, and related conclusions.

The format used for developing-labor standards data prior to the

FY-83 program was the H. B. Maynard Work Management Manual (WMM) which served as a guide to the process of obtaining and documenting standard data. Each of the ten sections of the WMM identified specific data covering the conditions that occurred on the job. In conjunction with the WMM, the Maynard Operational Sequence Technique (MOST) was the system used to process the standard data. The several work methods involved in each area of concern were identified, and labor time was assessed to each of them.

The FY-83 MarAd program commitment was to implement labor standards in the areas for which labor standard" data had already been developed during the FY-82 program. Before the actual start of the FY-83 program, the need for a more detailed plan that would direct efforts to implement labor standards and accomplish the goals of the FY-83 program was clearly recognized. This plan was devised by P231, and was termed the MarAd Project General Approach. The plan would: (1) list the phases that had to be accomplished; (2) state the objectives to be met during each phase; (3) provide a procedural step-by-step plan of action and sequence for carrying out each phase; and (4) make it possible to establish schedules leading to completion of the phases and the project on time.

The development of each phase would consist of: (a) a written' statement of the objective of that phase; (b) a detailed plan of action; (c) the actual implementation of the plan of action to

accomplish the given objective; and (d) a follow-up report of results, problems, and actions taken or needed to improve conditions and achieve the goals of the overall project.

3. Methodology

The specific approach used during this project is described below, and consists of seven Phases, the last two of which were not reached (See paragraph 4.1). These Phases are first listed, and are then described individually in detail. (Note: PBI, General Operating Procedures in the blast and paint shops are contained in Appendix A.)

Phase I - Establish Baseline Data

Phase II - Validate Labor Standards

Phase III - Formalize Queuing Procedures

Phase IV - Apply Labor Standards

Phase V - Examine Delay Time (Project terminated here.)

Phase VI - Refine Application Procedures

Phase VII - Evaluate Cost Effectiveness

3.1 Phase I - Establish Baseline Data

The purpose of obtaining baseline data was to capture working conditions on the job prior to the application of labor standards. The absence of adequate labor reporting records and performance data with which to compare productivity changes made

the collection of baseline data absolutely essential. The system of labor reporting did not identify the individual job. Rather, labor time was charged to a general account number encompassing many jobs.

Baseline data was gathered using forms designed by PBI called Activity Sheets (Appendices B and C). On these sheets were recorded the actual methods being employed and actual worker time on the job. Information on non-process conditions was also gathered on these same sheets.

A Product Mix Sheet (Appendix D) was also used to see what impact a variable product mix might have on establishing a format to apply labor standards. Part configuration was found to be more important than product mix.

A spot sampling check was also used as a technique to get on-the-spot data, without involving any judgement factors. This technique was used to sample value-added time, as follows:

- l Process time with value-added time that adds value to the product, enhances it; machining, welding, painting, etc.
- l Process time with no value-added time that does not add value to the product, but is necessary to get the job done; load and unload piece.

Non-process time with no value-added - in effect, wasted time; idle time, improper method.

Figure 1.shows value-added comparisons based on worker activities in the blast/paint areas.

Abbreviations for Figure 1

Pw/VA - Process with value added

Pw/ova - Process without value added

PFD - Personal, fatigue, and delay

Bs - Blasting sections,

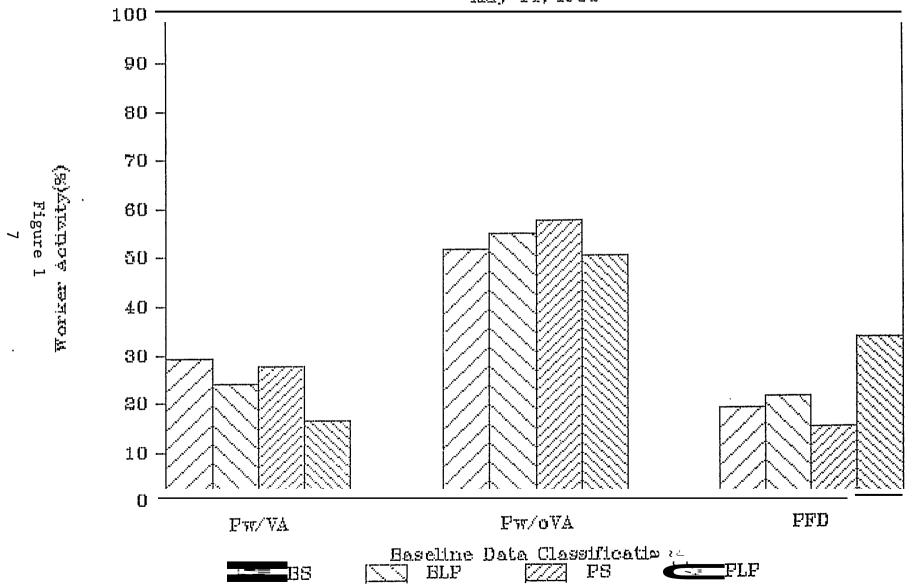
BLP - Blasting loose parts

Ps - Painting sections

PLP - Painting loose parts

Baseline Data: Blast and Paint Dept.

MAY 14, 1984



3.2 Phase II - Validate Labor Standards

Validation of existing labor standards was considered necessary to determine whether methods observed earlier in the FY-82 labor standards program had changed, and would require updating. Current methods were observed to substantiate whether they were still being used, as well as to measure the related labor times. Changes were reviewed and questioned, as were any new methods encountered in the blast/paint areas. Where a change did occur, evaluation was carried out to determine whether it: (1) involved improved paint application; (2) improved blasting capacity and skill; (3) reduced the time to do the work; (4) added truly necessary steps; and (5) changed shop conditions or facilities.

The validation process was an effective way to identify and remove from consideration those methods that were no longer used, and to correct those methods that had changed substantially. One of the major changes encountered was that the paint shop had shifted to almost 100% airless spraying with the purchase of a plural component paint mixing and pumping system.

3.3 Phase III - Formalize Queuing Procedures

Queuing procedures, for the most part, were non-existent at the start of the FY-83 program. There was no scheduling of blast/'paint actions, no parts transfer paperwork, no adequate information on the part itself, and no documented information on

what had to be done to the part. It was intended to establish queuing procedures so that it would be possible to apply labor standards to the work. The first need was to get control of what was happening. Several new forms were tried, as follows:

l Material Move Request (Appendices E and El) - this form would provide all the information needed on the job and would get the part moved to the blast/paint area. The information on the form would then be used by the blast/paint scheduler in filling out a Job Card.

l Job Card (Appendices F and F.1) - this form was filled out from information on the Material Move Request. The card was given to the worker at the start of the job, who filled in his name, clock number, time in and out, and the number of pieces.

l Material Move Request Form and Job Record (Appendix G) - this combination card was later tried at the request of the shop scheduler, in an attempt to adapt to the present system more effectively than with the two separate forms.

Ž UARCO (Appendix H) - this form is a material requisition form commonly used at PBI. Evaluation disclosed that it did not request all the information needed to apply a labor standard to the job.

Trial usage of the Material Move Request, the Job Card, and the

Material Move Request Form and Job Record revealed that they required a large amount of effort, particularly on the part of the scheduler. The Material Move Request was filled out by the sending department and was made up of three copies; one for the. sender, one for the part load, and one for the department receiving the parts. The Job Card also resulted in too much paperwork. Ordinarily a Job Card was needed for each part. A summary Job Card was considered for very short cycle jobs such as jobs with a cycle time of 0.3 hours and jobs with less than five pieces. Use of the UARCO form took less time than the others, but it did not contain all the information needed. Clearly, the time consumed by the overall forms effort indicated the need for a computerized routing system. Such a system was not in place, nor could it be established soon enough to benefit "this project."

In view of the conditions surrounding the movement and handling of parts, and the absence of an acceptable format for obtaining information needed for applying labor standards, it was not possible to establish and implement effective queuing procedures.

3.4 Phase IV - Apply Labor Standards

The objectives of this Phase were to apply labor standards monitor work performance, record problems, work up solutions to the problems, and make the necessary changes. This Phase overlapped somewhat into Phase III, as scheduling standards were

already being applied coincident with attempts to implement queuing procedures. Standard times were taken from pick-off charts (Appendices I through P). Information not available from the UARCO form was gained from other sources, but this action proved to be very time consuming.

The problems discovered in implementing the labor standards were: (1) insufficient lead time from when the parts were received to when they had to be completed; (2) inadequate information on the UARCO form to apply the labor standard to the job; and (3) inadequate records as to where the stock was located in the yard. These problems were treated, and some improvements were made on the first and third items. However, the UARCO form with its shortcomings, and the paperwork handled manually, were not conducive to the application of labor standards. For ship sections and large parts which were tracked closely, however, few problems were encountered.

Being unable to effectively implement labor" standards for loose parts, and seeing no immediate improvements in queuing procedures, the only recourse was to terminate the labor standards project in the blast/paint areas. This was done on July 17, 1984.

3.5 Phase V - Examine Delay Time

This Phase identified the delay times observed in Phase I and Phase IV. The objective was to isolate delay times, investigate the reasons for the delays, and find solutions that would eliminate or at least reduce the lost time. Each delay was given a thorough review toward reducing the impact on job performance.

The non-process factor is made up of the remaining unavoidable delays and is a separate add-on to the standard (Appendix Q). The non-process factor accounts for real and acceptable differences between level times and actual times to accomplish the work. In the blasting area the non-process factor amounted to 10.8%. In the loose parts painting area the non-process factor was 8.4%. Some of the delays in the blasting area were a result of scheduling difficulties, and recurring problems with the large doors to the booth. The scheduling difficulties have lessened somewhat, but the door problem persists and will probably require door replacement.

In the loose parts painting area, the delays which had to do with the painting of loose parts involved substantial time for parts to air dry, along with excessive handling time. In addition, the laying out of parts on 4' X 8' plywood sheets created very conjested working conditions' in the shop. A drying oven was installed to speed up the drying cycle time. While previously six to eight hours was required to air dry a part, oven drying

time is only ten minutes. Oven drying proved to be an effective approach to the elimination of most of the drying delay time, and stepped up productivity at least thirty-eight times faster.

Another productivity improvement resulting from delay time examination was the purchase of a plural component proportioning system for mixing paint. This system reduced mixing and cleaning time, supported airless spraying equipment, and reduced paint waste in mixing. These improvements appear as benefits from the program (paragraph 4).

3.6 Phase VI - Refine Application Procedures

The object of this Phase was to simplify the method of applying labor standards based on experience gained during the trial period, and 'co instruct planners and schedulers in techniques for applying labor standards. This Phase is a take-off and refinement of Phase IV to further improve application procedures. This Phase was not reached because the project was terminated.

3.7 Phase VII - Evaluate Cost Effectiveness

A brief evaluation of costs to apply labor standards vs. savings from the application of labor standards was made, even though the project had to be terminated. Costs for this type of program must be viewed in the long run, because initial costs are bound to be high. In this specific case, continuing on despite major

implementation difficulties clearly was not cost effective. Depending on the results of the companion effort at PBI to apply labor standards in the electrical area, the future may hold another attempt to treat the blast/paint areas. By that time, and based on experience gained both during this projec"t and the companion electrical project, implementation may be more manageable.

4. Overview, Conclusions, and Benefits

4.1 Overview

From the start of this project, the implementation of labor standards in the blast/paint areas was viewed with some The concern at hand was not that the reservation. implementation of labor standards was technically unfeasible, but rather that establishing the changes needed to allow for a suitable implementation program would be difficult. The lack of any formal system at PBI to move parts to the blast/paint areas was recognized as an initial condition, as was the lack of readily available information needed to identify the parts in order to establish the labor standards. These concerns were expressed in several of the Monthly Progress Reports on this There was also some question as to whether the application of labor standards would generate enough savings to cover the application costs. The following conditions were identified which could adversely affect the implementation of

labor standards. in the blast/paint areas:

- . Lack of formal scheduling of work to these facilities.
- . Absence of an adequate tracking system for loose parts.
- . Scarcity of information on actual job performance.
- . Lack of a formal yard transportation system with dependable movement of parts.

These conditions impact the application of labor standards, and the resulting problems were amplified because 80% of the total blast/paint work goes through the loose parts painting area. Forms and procedures were developed and implemented in an attempt to combat these conditions, but proved to be too time consuming and had to be abandoned.

Faced with the inability to remedy the existing conditions, and seeing no immediate opportunity for substantial improvements like the introduction of a computerized routing system, the balance of the project to implement labor standards in the blast/paint areas was terminated on July 17, 1984.

4.2 Conclusions

Although the full project was not carried to completion, several conclusions were reached relative to the implementation of labor standards:

- l A routing system (preferably computerized) is essential to control the movements of, and provide information on, the large volume of individual parts (about 80% of the total items) encountered in the blast/paint areas. Such a system would make queuing procedures workable, and thereby support the efficient application of labor standards with attendant savings in productive effort.
- I The sampling techniques employed, in combination with the insight gained into productive work by means of the labor standards, proved to be both efficient and effective in highlighting major problem areas (e.g. excessive air drying time; excessive paint mixing and cleaning time) leading directly to corrective actions (e.g. drying oven; plural component proportioning system for mixing paint).
- l Labor standard data needs periodic updating to accommodate changes in production procedures and equipment, some of which are subtle and may be unnoticed unless and until a formal investigation is made.

The classical advantages of applying labor standards to production work are real, valuable, and dynamic. An effective labor standards program provides improved knowledge about the productive processes, which enables improvements in the credibility of planning scheduling, estimating, manpower loading, and overall productivity targets. Workers and supervisors have a reliable guide to reasonable performance, and those supporting and controlling production have a reliable performance reference on which to base their involvements.

4.3 Benefits

Although the project was terminated before extensive labor standards implementation in the blast/paint areas was realized, several major benefits resulted directly from this project:

The paint drying oven, installed in July 1984, provides greatly improved productivity, reduced waiting time, and improved accessibility to the paint booth area for ship sections and loose parts (by elimination of air drying tables). The cost to paint loose parts has dropped substantially. On a three shift operation at the current cost reduction rate, estimated yearly savings would be \$176,505.00. In addition, what was once a critical backlog of unpainted parts is now a one-to-two day turnaround for parts dried in the oven.

- Installation of a plural component proportioning system to handle two part epoxy paint mixing has produced savings estimated at \$24,000.00 per year. This is largely due to less paint waste, reduced mixing time, and use of an airless spraying system.
- l If labor standards had been fully implemented in the blast/paint areas, the overall savings are estimated to exceed 35% or \$109,200.00 per year.
- l The assignment of a scheduler to the blast/paint area, and the resultant prescheduling of parts~ has provided better control over parts coming to the blast/paint booths.
- l Labor standards data from this project will be directly applicable to a project now in progress "The Economics of Shipyard Painting", for the 023-1 Panel of the SNAME Ship Production Committee under the MarAd National Shipbuilding Research Program.

GLOSSARY

<u>Baseline Data</u> - The masure of the efficiency rate and performance level in the departxnsnt (within or outside the shop) at the current time before there are any changes or implemmtation of a labor standards program to improve the productivity of this department.

<u>Standard Data</u> - Asetof synthesized time values established using the MOST technique.

<u>Labor Standards</u> - A combination of standard data setup in an organized pattern to cover work content.

<u>Process with Value Added</u>- 1s any physical change that takes place to the product, i.e., painting, blasting a profile on material, bolttig two pieces together, etc.

<u>Process withoutValueAdded</u> - 1s any supporting activity to the process that deem't physically change a product, i.e., setup and tear down equipment, operator leading and unloading parts, etc.

<u>Avoidable Delay</u> - A delay which is under the control and responsibility of the worker (i.e., wasting time, inefficient or irnprope rworkmethod).

<u>Unavoidable Delay</u> - A delay vdich is outside the control or responsibility of the work (i.e., receive instructions, cleanup).

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<u>Non-Process Time</u> - The time spent by workers while engaged in activities outside the basic process (personal tire, waiting for material, equipment breaki@n, delays, etc.).

Non-Process Factor - A factor developed to take into account the real, natural and acceptable differences between level times and actual times for accomplishing work. The mgnitude of the non-process factor is based on a work sampling conducted at the work place.

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APPENDIX INDEX

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F.1	Blast/Paint Job Card - Form
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Appendix A

Peterson B,uilders, Inc. General Operating Procedures Blast and Paint Shops

This Appendix describes the general operating procedures used in the Blast and Paint Shops.

A.1 Transfer

- A.1.l All loose parts to be blasted and/or painted shall be accompanied by a UARCO form filled out with the following information (see Appendix H of this Report for a sample UARCO form) .

- Contract No. (use WORK ORDER NO. space)
- Date of Transfer (DATE)
- Drawing No. (DRWG.' NO.)
- Date Required (DATE REQ'D.)
- Hull No. (use space at top of form)
- Department originating the transfer (DEPT.)
- Part No. (PIECE NO.)
- Number of pieces for each part (QUAN.)
- Directions to blast/paint the parts (use ITEMS space)
- Destination after blast/paint (use ITEMS space)
- Preparer's Signature (BY)

A.1.2 The UARCO form is filled out by the Department requesting the parts to be blasted and/or painted. This Department should call the Paint Shop (Ext 159) and ask for the Leadman in charge of scheduling (Bruce Jorgensen). The Leadman/Scheduler will indicate when the material may be delivered to the Paint Shop (or associated storage area). When the material arrives at the Paint Shop it must be accompanied by properly filled out UARCO form. The Leadman/Scheduler uses the Information on the UARCO form for scheduling the material within the shop the shop.

A.2 Material Handling

- A.2.1 Material is stored on racks in the designated paint storage area, or (if there is room) in the blast or paint booths. Material is brought into the blast/paint area by one of five ways; by hand, cartl forklift, Go-Devils, or on a jig (as with large sections).
- Material brought in by hand is loaded directly A.2.1.1 onto tables.
- A.2.1.2 Material brought in by cart is usually left on the cart inside the Paint Shop.

- A.2.1.3 Material brought in by forklift is left on its pallet or in its tote pan, or may be a single part moved into the shop by the forklift.
- A.2.1.4 Material brought in by Go-Devil is loaded on racks (side shells and plates) or on large stands (tanks and other large bulky-shaped items).
- A.2.I.5 Large sections are set on a jig which is pushed/pulled by tractors and/or Go-Devils. The Building Maintenance Crew is called in to open the doors of the Blast or Paint Shop. The section on the jig is moved into the building where it is blocked and left for blasting/painting.

A.3 Blasting

A.3.1 Small parts (under 30#) are loaded on a steel grate table. Larger parts are left on their pallets or on the floor. The material is blasted to a near white to obtain the proper mil profile, or else sweep blasted (if previously blasted and having a coat of shop primer). (Note: Sweep blasting is for cleaning the material of light rust and dirt. It is not intended for applying a profile to the material.)

A.4 Clean Up

A.4.1 Individual parts

The material is blown off using an air hose to remove the grit left after blasting. The vacuum recovery unit is used to vacuum up the grit that collects inside tight spots and to replenish the supply of grit to the blasters. The material is then transported to the Paint Shop by the same means it was delivered to the blast booth. Note: If a scheduling problem or bad weather occurs, the material can be painted in the blast booth.

A.4.2 General Area

When grit in the hoppers runs low, or before and after removal of a large section on a jig, grit is picked up off the floor and dumped at the conveyor opening by a small front-end loader. The remaining grit is swept into a pile by a power brush, and then moved to the conveyor opening by a small front-end loader. The conveyors are turned on, and the operators check for larger contaminants that may clog the conveyor. When the hoppers have been filled to the top of the window plate, the conveyors are turned off. Note: Hoppers must not be filled past the top of the window plate because the grit will overflow into the waste barrel.

A.5 Painting

A.5.l In the paint booth, loose parts and large sections are painted by one of five, ways; dipping, brushing, rolling, conventional Spraying, and airless spraying. Areas to be masked, such as joint edges or other specified surfaces, are covered with masking tape before paint is applied. The masking tape is removed as soon as the paint is dry to the touch and does not easily scratch off by hand.

A.5.1.1 Dip Painting

Only very small parts in large quantity are dipped. They are placed in a dipping basket, dipped into the paint, and then spread out over a screen mesh.

A.5.1.2 Brush Painting

Brush painting is only used for touch up in the Paint Shop. Paint is applied by brush to areas that have been scratched, missed, have runs, etc., and to apply shop primer over welds and edges that were masked off for fit up.

A.5.1.3 Roller Painting

Painting with a, roller is used for the application of fire retardant paint to wood, or vapor barrier paint to insulated duct work.

A.5.1.4 Conventional Spraying

Conventional spray painting is used when a small quantity of paint is needed, usually two quarts or less. Loose parts are painted on one side. When dry, they are turned over and a coat of paint is applied to the other side. This process is repeated until the required number of coats have been applied.

A.5.1.5 Airless Spraying

Airless spraying is the process used most often for large quantities of loose parts, large sections, side shells plates, tanks, etc. which are to be painted with the same type of paint. The paint is applied and checked periodically for the recommended mil thickness. The number of coats applied depends on the painting schedule and contract specifications.

A.6 Drying

A.6.1 Air Drying

All large sections air dry because of their size. Loose parts are left to air dry on the pallets or four-wheel carts where they were painted, or are laid out on tables made up

of bucks, 2" X 4"sr and 4' X 8' pieces of plywood.

A.6.2 Oven Drying

Loose parts are loaded on aluminum carts which move on a track in and out of the oven. The parts are then painted, and the operator starts the painting/drying cycle. The doors open on the oven, and one cart goes into the oven as one cart comes out of the oven. The oven doors close and the timer resets for ten minutes. This process is repeated until the specified number of coats have been applied to the parts.

A.7 Painting Procedure - Paint Booth

A.7.1 Set Up Procedure for the Painter

A.7.1.1 Equipment for personal protection

The operator wears gloves, coveralls, earplugs, mask, helmet liner, hardhat, and safety glasses.

A.7.1.2 Set Up Operator

Put on coveralls, safety glasses, and hardhat. When working in a place with excessive hoisel wear earplugs. When painting, wear a mask with helmet liner and gloves (optional).

A.7.2 Conventional Painting Equipment

A.7.2.1 Toola

- Crescent wrench - Screwdriver

- Putty knife - Wst mil gauge - Rags

A.7.2.2 Equipment

1 - Pressure pot

- Spray gun - Air hose

A.7.2.3 Set Up Conventional Equipment

Set up pressure pot.
Use crescent wrench to loosen four wing nuts.
Remove cover and set aside.
Place screen in pressure pot.
Pour mixed paint through screen into pressure pot and set aside paint can.
Remove screen and rinse in thinner tank.
Place cover on pressure pot.

8- Hand tighten four wing nuts on cover evenly. 9- Tighten four wing nuts evenly with crescent

wrench.

Attach air hose to pressure pot.

Turn lever to pressurize the pot and feel for air leaks. If there are no air leaks, the pressure pot is set up correctly. If there are air leaks, disconnect air supply and repeat steps 9, 10, and 11.

A.7.2.4 Set Up Spray Equipment

1 - Uncoil air hose and paint hose and remove any twists or kinks.

- Fasten airline and paint hose to pressure pot using wrench.

A.7.2.5 Teardown and Clean Pressure Pot

Turn off air supply at pressure pot.Disconnect air hose from pressure pot.

- Slowly open valve at pressure pot to release air pressure in pot.
- Loosen four wing nuts with crescent wrench or

suitable tool

- Remove cover from pressure pot.
- Dump paint out of pot into waste bucket.
- Use rag with thinner and wipe out pot and

- Use rag with thinner and wipe out pot and inside of cover.
- Pour about 1/3 gallon of thinner into pot.
- Place cover on pot and tighten four wing nuts.
- Connect air hose to pressure pot.
- Turn on valve to pressurize pot.
- Spray paint into waste bucket until only thinner comes out. Then spray into waste thinner bucket, occasionally covering spray tip with rag until the thinner is used up.

13 - Turn off air at pressure pot.
14 - Disconnect air hose from pressure pot.
15 - Repeat steps 3, 4, and 5,
16 - Wipe out pot and cover with rag.
17 - Replace cover and tighten four wing number of the steps of t - Wipe out pot and cover with rag.
- Replace cover and tighten four wing nuts by hand.
- Loosen air line and paint hose connection to

spray gun.
Place spray gun in thinner.
Coil air hose and paint hose around pressure pot and return to storage.

A.7.2.6 Set Up Spray Gun

1 - Uncoil air hose and paint hose and straighten,

removing any twists or kinks. Fasten air hose and paint hose to pressure pot using wrench.

- 3 Fasten air hose and paint hose fittings to
- 4- Turn on air lever and paint lever at pressure
- 5- Test spray pattern on spray gun. "Adjust spray pattern using two knobs on spray gun to 12" fan.

A.7.3 Airless Spray Painting

A.7.3.1 Set Up Airless Sprayer

1 - Select correct spray tip for the paint

application.
2 - Attach spray tip to airless spray gun with a

crescent wrench.

- Place siphon tube in paint bucket.

- Connect air supply to the airless sprayer.

- Place spray gun in waste bucket and spray into bucket until all the thinner is forced out of the paint line, and paint is visibly

coming out.

- Check for leaks and test spray pattern by depressing trigger, and visually inspect

pattern.

A.7.3.2 Clean Up Airless Sprayer

- Turn off air at airless sprayer. - Pull lever at airless sprayer to release air pressure.

- Remove spray tip using a crescent wrench and set aside.

- Using a rag and thinner pail, remove siphon tube from paint bucket, wipe siphon tube with rag, and place siphon tube in thinner pail.

- Turn on air at airless sprayer.
- Spray into waste pail. This will empty the paint hose of paint, and fill the hose with thinner.

7 - Disassemble spray tip for cleaning using a

screwdriver.

- Spray the spray tip with thinner from the spray gun until the spray tip is clean.

- Assemble spray tip and set aside.

- Disconnect air hose from airless sprayer.

- Release pressure from spray gun by pulling

the trigger.

- Remove the filter cap.

- Take filter apart and replace cap.

- Connect air hose to airless sprayer.

- Using spray gun, clean filter and inner filter.

- Disconnect air hose from airless sprayer.

- Remove filter cap and place inner filter and filter in filter cap.

18 - Connect filter and inner filter to airless

19 - Remove siphon tube from thinner bucket and place in siphon holder.

A.7.3.3 Mixing Paint - Two Part

Mix paint - two part
Open paint can cover using a screwdriver.
Place air mixer in thinner tank.
Operate air mixer in thinner tank to clean mixer.

5 - Place mixer in paint and operate mixer for about 30 seconds to mix paint.
6 - Move mixer from paint to thinner tank and operate mixer in thinner to clean.
7 - Remove' inner pail from two-part paint can

with pliers and set on floor. ~
- Get mixer from thinner tank and mix paint for 30 seconds.

9 - Pour specified amounts of paint into paint

,10 - Mix two part paint with mixer for about 30 seconds.

11 - Place mixer in thinner tank and operate a few seconds to clean it.
12 - Pick up inner pail with pliers and place

in paint can.

13 - Place cover on paint can and tighten with screwdriver or putty knife.

A.7.3.4 Mix Paint - One Part

1 - Open can by removing cover with screwdriver or putty knife.
2 - Place mixer in thinner tank and operate mixer for 5 seconds.
3 - Move mixer to paint pail and mix paint for 30 seconds.
4 - Place mixer into thinner tank and operate

4 - Place mixer into thinner tank and operate mixer for 5 seconds.
5 - Pour paint into paint can.
6 - Place cover on paint can and tighten with screwdriver or putty knife.

A.7.4 Plural Component System

A.7.4.1 Plural Component System - Set Up

 Make sure lever at the incoming air regulator at back of system is turned clockwise to off.

2 - Turn air regulator all the way out.

з – Slowly turn on air.

4 - Tuzn air regulator in so that the gauge

reads 80 PSI.

5 - Turn lever to ON (down) at both paint pumps.
6 - Make suze thinner valve is shut (turn

clockwise)

7 - Make sure both needle valves are turned all the way in to the closed position.
8 - Push double valve lever forward.

9 - Check two pump regulators to make sure they are at the same setting.
0 - Plural component system is ready to use

tor spraying.

A.7.4.2 Plural Component System - Teardown

1 - Back out main air regulator until the gauge points to zero PSI and pressure is released.
 2 - After pressure is released, pull double valve lever back to close paint valves.
 3 - Open thinner valve (turn counter-clockwise).

3 - Open thinner valve (turn counter-clockwise).
4 - Turn on thinner pump (turn lever down).
5 - Open one needle valve (make sure the other needle valve is closed).
6 - Run thinner through until all the paint is out of the line.
7 - Close first needle valve.
8 - Open second needle valve.
9 - Run thinner through lines until all the paint is out.

10 - Öpen first needle valve. 11 - Run thinner through both lines. 12 - Close thinner valve (turn lever clockwise). 13 - Turn off main air supply to plural componer. - Turn off main air supply to plural component system.

A.7.4.3 Change Paint Drums on Plural Component System

1 - Disconnect air hose from agitator and connect

it to piston.

2 - Wait for agitator and pump to raise.

3 - Turn agitator and pump 18~ degrees over other drum.

4 - Pull lever and guide agitator and pump into

15 - Disconnect hose from piston and connect to agitator.

A.8 Drying Oven

A.8.1 Drying Oven - Start

1 - Turn on waterfalls #5 and #6. (Note: Oven cannot be started unless waterfalls are on.)

Turn master switch to ON at control panel in the power room between Blast and Paint Shops.
 Push START button on control panel.
 Wait until OVEN. PURGE (blue) light comes on.
 Push HEAT button.

- 6 Temperature is set at 250 degrees do not change.
 7 Load parts on table at oven.
 8 Spray parts on table.
 9 Push CYCLE START button at oven and align table with paint mark on floor and release.
 10 Timer is set for 10 minute cycle, (Epoxies take 10 minutes to dry; enamels take 3 minutes to dry).
 11 The oven automatically opens and closes doors and moves carts on the track

moves carts on the track.

12 - Repeat cycle when light comes on.

A.9 Blast Procedure - Blast Booth

A.9.1 Set Up Procedure for Blasting

A.9.1.1 Set Up Operator

- Put on coveralls.
- Tape wrists and ankles of coveralls.
- Put in earplugs.
- Put on hardhat liner.
- Place blasting helmet on head.

- Put on gloves.

Set Up Blasting Equipment

1 - Turn on two blowers, push START button for

each blower. Turn on two hoppers, push START button and

turn on power switch.

- Fill hopper to top of glass window of hopper.

- Turn off hopper, push STOP button and turn off power switch.

- Turn on main air lever.
- Turn on main air lever.
- Turn on air valve at hopper inside blast booth for switch on blast nozzle.
- Turn on air valve for fresh air in helmet located by the blaster.
- Turn on switch and push button for light

Turn on switch and push button for light at blast nozzle.

A.9.1.3 Teardown Blaster

1 - Turn off switch and push button to turn off light at blast nozzle.2 - Remove helmet and turn off air valve for

fresh air. Turn off air valve at hopper inside blast booth.

4 - Turn off main air lever.

A.9.2 Vacuum Recovery System

A.9.2.1 Set Up System

- 1 Turn on air, move lever in up position.
 2 Turn on power.
 3 Push START button.

A.9.2.2 Teardown System

- 1 Push OFF button.
 2 Turn off power.
 3 Turn off air, move lever down.

A.9.2.3 Clean Out Vacuum

- 1 Open bottom hatch turn counter-clockwise.
 2 Scrape out inside with scraper.
 3 Close bottom hatch turn clockwise.
 4 Clean out waste bucket and replace.

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MATERIAL MOVE REQUEST

In an effort to initiate improvements to obtain better control of the handling of loose parts through the blasting and painting operations, a Material Move Request card is being proposed.

The Material Move Request card is a record of the movement of parts between departments. It is composed of three copies, the first two are reproducing copies that duplicate the information written on the first copy to the second and third. The third copy is a tag to be attached to the material for identification by the sending department. The first copy is given to the move man (trucker) by the sending department. The trucker passes it on to the scheduler in the department receiving the parts. The second copy is retained by the sender for his records. Each skid load to have a separate material move request.

The purpose of the Material Move Request is to:

<u>Authorize</u> the move of materials between departments.

Inform the department receiving the Material Move Request that they have the parts to work on.

The sending department has a record of when and where the parts were sent. The two departments have records and know where the material is.

The card copy identifies the material at all times should it get lost. 3)

5)

it get lost.
The scheduler receiving the first copy can proceed to schedule the work per the requested completion date.
Better flow of material through the department is possible as the work can be scheduled in a systematic way to satisfy time dates for following operations.
Will be used to provide information to fill out a job card 6)

to do the work.

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BLAST/PAINT JOB CARD

The job card is a record of the work accomplished on a job. It also provides information about the job to the worker.

The top section of the job card is filled in by the Scheduler, whereas the bottom section is filled in by the worker.

The job card would have two copies. The first a paper copy will reproduce the second, a card copy. The first copy is retained by the Scheduler as a record of the status of the job. The second copy goes to the worker authorizing that person to do the job. All job cards on jobs whether completed or not are turned in at the end of the shift. Only the number of parts completed should be indicated on the job card. The Scheduler is to have the next days job cards ready at the start of the shift, which will include a new job card for a job over eight hours. over eight hours.

The purpose of the job card is to:

- Provide information to establish work schedules and set up
- priorities.
 Give the worker knowledge of what must be done on the job.
 Provide information of work completed and who did the job.
 Inform the Scheduler when to move the job to the next department and initiate the Material Move Request.

This job card can serve other purposes such as provide information that can be used for supervisory and management reports.

JOB CARD

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70	1 0.1169	570	: 0.7519	1670	1.7869	1570	1 2.6219	2070	3.4549		4.271
63	0.1336	580	0.9666	1980	1.8036	1590	2.6385	2080	3.4736		4.308
50	0.1503	590	1 0.9653	1070	1.8203	1590	2.6553	2070	3.4903		4.325
100	6.1670	600	1.0020	1100	1.6370	1600	1 2.5720	2100	3.5670	260û	1 4.342
110	1 0.1937	610	1.01B7	1110	1 1.8537	1610	1 2.5967	2110	1 3.5237	2610	1 4.353
120	0.2004	620	1.0354	1120	1.8704	1620	2.7054	2120	1 3.5404		4.375
130	0.2171	630	1.0521	1130	1.8371	1630	1 2.7221	2130	3.5571	2630	1 4.393
140	1 0.2338	640	1.0688	1140	1 1.9038	1640	1 2.7388	2140	1 3.5738	2640	4.408
150	0.2505	450	1.0855	1150	1.9205	1650		2150	3.5905	2550	1 4.425
160	0.2672	650	1.1022	1160	1.9372	1650	2.7722	2150	3.6072	2560	1 - 4.442
	1 0.2839	670	1 1.1189	1170	1.9539	1670		2170	3.6239	2670	1 4.45
120	0.3006	683	1 1.1356	1180	1.9706	1680		2180	3.6405	2680	1 4.47
170	1 0.3173	690	1.1523	1190	1.9873	1590		2170	3.6573	2690	1 4.47
200	0.3340	700	1.1690	1200	2.0040	1700		2290	1 3.6740	2700	4.50
210	0.3507	710	1.1857	1210	1 2.0207	1710		2210	3.6907	2710	4.52
220	0.3674	720	1.2024	1220	2.0374	1720	2.3724	2220	3.7074	2720	4.54
220	0.3941	730	1.2191	1230	1 2.0541	1730		2239	3.7241	2730	4.55
249	E00400B	740	1.2358	1240	2.0703	1740		2240	3.7403	2740	1 4.57
259_	1 0.4175	750	1.2525	1250	2.0375	1750		2250	3.7575	2750	1 4.59
259	0.4342	750	1.2692	1260	2.1042	1760		2250	3.7742	2750	
270	0.4509	770	1.2859	1270	2.1209	1770		2270	3.7909	2770	4.62
	0.4676	760	1.3026	1260	2.1376	1760		2250	3.5076	2780	4.69
290	0.4843	790	1.3193	1290	i 2.1543	1770		2270	3.6243	2790	4.65
300	: 0.5010	560	1.3360	1300	2.1710	1500		2300	3.8410	2800	1 4.67
710	1 6.5177	= 210	1 1.3527	1310	1 2.1977	1510		2310	3.8577	2310	1 4.65
; ;;)	0.5344	E20	1 1.3674	1520	1 2.2044	1920		2320	1 3.8744	2620	1 4.70
333	0.5511	530 610	1 1.3861	1330	2.2211 2.2378	1830		2230	: 3.907S	2830	4.74
340	0.5678	E40 E50	1 1.4018	1340 1350	1 2.1545	1840		2340 2350		2840 2850	4.7
229	0.5245				1 2.2712			2350 2350		2850	1 4.77
Taú UTG	0.5012 0.5179	850 276	1 1.4382 1 1.4529	1360	1 2.2379	1850 1870		2370		2870	4.73
		870 550		1370		1880		2380		2850	4.50
~ (3)	0.6346	550 670	1 1.4296 1 1.4363	1380 1390	: 2.3046 : 2.3213	1250		2390		2870	1 4.83
399	1 0.6513	900	1.5030	1400	1 2.3330	1500		2400		2500	1 4.6
400	1 0.6650					1910		2400		2710	1 4.8
410		910 920	1.5364	1410 1420	1 2.3714	1710		1420		2920	1 4.8
42)	6.7014		1.5551			1930		2430		1930	1 4.3
— 440 440	1 0.7131	930	_	1436		1940		~ 2440		2940	4.00
		940		1440	1 2.4215	1940 195(2440 2450		2750	
450	1 0.7515	950 5.3		1450		1750				1950 1950	4.9
4:)	0.7682	950 570		1489 : 176				1460 1470		2939 2970	1 4.5
476	1 6.7849	970 601		1470		1970		2476 2486		1770	
45)	1 0.8916	58) 590	1.2365	1429		178(2450 2450			
450	1 0.8183	770		1490		1996		2470 2500			
550	0.8350	1000	1.5700	1500	2.5050	2000) : 3.3400	1200	1 4.1750	3000	. 3.0

TIME STANDARDS FOR BLASTING

BLAST LARSE SECTIONS

			FULL BLAST					•						
_ AREA 53.FT.	: STANDARD : TIME HRS		STANDARD		STANDARD	AREA SO.FT.		TANDARD TYE BAS	AREA SO.FI.		TANDARD THE HAS	AFEA SQ.FT.		ANDARD YE HRS
10	: 0.0278 -	510	1.5199	1010	3.0078	1510	 ;	4.4998	2010	 ¦	5.9898	2510	 ¦	7.4793
20	1 0.0594	520			3.0396	1520	į	4.5295	2020	i	6.0176	2520		7.5695
	1 0.0374		1.5794		3.0694	:530	ï	4.5394	2030	;	6.0174		:	7.5394
	0.1192		1.5092		3.6992	1540	i	4.5892	2040		6.0792			7.5572
- 50	6.1490		1.5390		3.1270	1550	i	4.6190		i	6.1070	2550		7.5990
	0.1729		1.6853		3.1589	1550	•	4.6469		i	6.1723		i	7.5288
70	0.2035		1.6735		3.1824	1570	i	4.6786			6.1535	2570	i	7.0585
co.	0.2324		1 1.7284		3.2124	1530		4.7684		1	6.1984	2580	i	7.6884
•	1 0.2582		1.7592		1 3.2492	1570	1	4.7032	2070	;	6.2282		ì	7.7:32
. 190	1. 0.2980 .		1.7880		: 3.2780	1800		4.7850		1	6.2580		ì	7.7480
110	0.3278		1.8173		3.3078	1510	;	4.7978	2110	i	6.2878	2510	ì	7.7773
120	1 0.0576		1.2476		: 3.3376	1520	i	4.6276	2120	1	6.3176	2520		7.8976
139	0.3874		1 1.9774		1 3.3574	1530	1	4.8574	2130	1	6.3474	2530	:	7.8374
140			1.9072 .		: 3.3972	1540	:	4.8872		:	6.3772	2540	i	7.5572
150			1.9370		3,4270	1550	:	4.9170	2150	1	6.4070	2550	:	7.5970
160_	_ 1 _ 0.4768	. 650	1.9668	. 1160	1 . 3.4568	1550	:	4.9463	2160	÷	6.4368	2660	1	7.9269
170			1.9956		3.4866	1570	:	4.9766	2170	ŀ	5.4665	2570	•	7.9566
120	: 0.5364	680	2.0264	1180	3.5164	1630	:	5.0064	2180	;	6.4964	2680	:	7.9964
190		£79	1 2.0582	1190	1 3.5452	1590		5.0362	2190	1	6.5262		:	3.0152
200		709	1 2.0560	1200	: 3.5760	1700	;	5.0460	2200	:	6.5560	2700	1	8.0460
210		710	1 2.1153	1210	3.5958	1710	;	5.0958	2210	;	6.5353		:	8.6753
220	: . 0.6556 -	729	2.1455	1220	3.6356 -	1720	;	5.1256	2220	;	6.6156	2720	:	6.1650
270		739	1 2.1754	1730	: 3,6654	\$T30		5.1554	2230	ŀ	6.6454		1	8.1354
246	: 0.7152	749	: 2,2052	1240	3.6952	1740	:	5.1852	2240	:	6.6752	2740	;	8.1552
250.	10.7450	750	: _ 2.2350_	_ 1250	: _ 3.7250	= 2750	_;_	- 5.2150	- 2250	1.	. 6.7050	2750	;	8.1750
260	: 0.7748	760	1 2,2548	1259	: 3.7548	1750	ţ	5.2448	2260	!	6.7349	2760	:	E.2248
270	0.8045	770	2.2946	1270	3.7846	1770	·	5.2748	2270	;	ā.7ā4ā	2770	:	8.2545
[23	- 1 0.8344	780	1- 2.3244 -	- 1280	3.8144 -	1730	;	5.3044 -	- 2280	ţ.	6.7944	2760	;	8.2844
270	: 0.2542	770	: 2.3542	1290	: 3.8442	1770	:	5.3342	2290	:	8.8242	2790	:	2.3142
T.3	1 0.8740	613	1 2.3840	1000	: 3.8740	1500	;	5.0540	1300	:	6.5540	2206	:	8.3440
3:0	_: (.9238	E!)	1 2,4138	1519	1 0.9003_	1310	:	5.3778	2310	;	4.8339	2310	:	8,5758
707	: 0.9235 .	327	1 2.440ê	1020	3,9334	F870	:	5,4236	2320		6.7136	2320	i	8.4035
773	: 0.=234	E20	1 2.4704	1330	3.9534	1330		5.4534	2530	ï	6.9434	2330	;	2.4334
049		_ 840	2.5002	1240	: 3.9932	2540	; .	5.4872	2340	ŀ	6.5732	2840	;	8.4632
754		850	: 2.5009	1359	4.0230	1350	:	5.5130	2350		7.0000	2350	;	2.4930
lr)	1.0728	5:3	. 5.2938		1 4.0528	1389	:	5.5419	2050		7.0329	1850	;	8.5228
J7ô		. 87.	: 2.5726		: 4.0826	1376		5.5726	1370		7.0325	1370	:	8.5325
333		659	1 2.5224	1080	4.1124	2250	:	5.6024	2230		7.0924	2530	:	8.5524
379		690	1 2.6522		4.1422	1270		5.6322	2370		7.1222	2590	:	8.6122
430		-	1 . 2.6820		4.1720	1990		5.6620	2430		7.1520	2900	i	8.5420
410		510	: 2.7118		1 4.2018	1910		5.6919	2410		7.1519	2910	:	8.5718
423		920	1 2.7415		4.2315	1710		5.7216	2420		7.2116	2920	:	8.7016
430		730	: 2.7714		1 - 4.2514	- 173(5.7514	2430		7.2414	1730	÷	8.7314
140		940	1 2.8012	1440	4.2912	1940		5.7812	2440		7.2712	2940	•	8.7612
450		750	2.8010	1450	1 4.3210	1950		5.8110	2450		7.3510	2750		8.7910
_ 450		956	2.8609	1450	4.7565	1750		5.8408	2460		7.3308	2760	•	8.9298
470		57 <u>0</u>	1 0.2762	1479	1 4.3306	197(5.8766	2470		7.360å	2770	:	2.8508
÷30		5 50	1 0.9254	1450	1 4.4104	195(5,9004	2:30		7.3904	2250	:	3.3304
	1.4502	. 790	1 2.9502	1470	: 4.4402 .	1976		5.7302	2490		7.4202	- 2770	:	3.7102
500	1.4900	- 1000	: 2.980)	1500	: 4.4700	2000	:	5.9600	2500	•	7.4500	3000	:	8.9400

TIME STANDARDS FOR PAINTING AND ONE MAN LOADING LOOSE PARTS

Area of table - SQ IN Covered by part 0 to 3 (No. Parts) . 0007 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 2.5 (No. Parts) $.012 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 4 to 7 (No. Parts) .0014 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part $\frac{3}{(No. Parts)}$.0134 = Standard
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 3.5 (No. Parts) $.0151 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 15 to 24 (No. Parts) .0017 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 4 (No. Parts) $.0166 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 24 to 32 (No. Parts) .0020 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 4.5 (No. Parts) $.018 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 32 to 50 (No. Parts) .0042 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5 (No. Parts) $.0196 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 51 to 90 (No. Parts) .0058 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5.5 (No. Parts) $.0209 = Standard$
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 91 to 143 (No. Parts) .0067 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 6 (No. Parts) .0228 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part $\frac{1}{\text{(No. Parts)}}$.0074 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 7 (No. Parts) .0258 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 1.5 (No. Parts) $.0090$ = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 8 (No. Parts) $.0287 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part $\frac{2}{(\text{No. Parts}) \cdot 0103}$ = Standard	

TIME STANDARDS FOR PAINTING LOOSE PARTS AND 2 MAN LOADING

Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 1 (No. Parts) .0084 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part $\frac{6}{(\text{No. Parts})}$.0227 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 1.5 (No. Parts) .0099 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 7 (No. Parts) $.0253 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 2 (No. Parts) .0111 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 8 $\overline{\text{(No. Parts)}}$.0279 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 2.5 (No. Parts) .0126 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part '9 (No. Parts) .0307 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 3 (No. Parts) .0139 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 10 (No. Parts) $.0332 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 3.5 (No. Parts) .0154 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 11 (No. Parts) $.0363 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 4 (No. Parts) .0168 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 12 $\overline{\text{(No. Parts) .0390 = Standard}}$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 4.5 (No. Parts) .0183 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 13 (No. Parts) $.0419 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5 (No. Parts) .0196 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 14 (No. Farts) .0447 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5.5 (No. Parts) .0209 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 15 (No. Parts) $.0474 = Stancard$
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 16 (No. Parts) $.0503$ = Standard

TIME STANDARDS FOR PAINTING AND ONE MAN TUNING OVER LOCSE PARTS

Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 0 to 3 (No. Parts) . 0003 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 4.5 (No. Parts) .0137 = Standard
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 4 to 7 (No. Parts) .0005 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5 (No. Parts) .0150 = Standard
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 5.5 (No. Parts) .0162 = Standard
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 6 (No. Parts) .0174 = Standard
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 7 (No. Parts) .0197 = Standard
Area of table SQ IN Covered by part 32 to 50 (No. Parts) .0029 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 8 (No. Parts) .0221 = Standard
	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 9 (No. Parts) .0245 = Standard
•	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 10 (No. Parts) $.0269 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 1 (No. Parts) .0053 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 11 (No. Parts) $.0294 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 1.5 (No. Parts) .0066 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 12 (No. Parts) $.0318 = Standard$
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 2 (No. Parts) .0077 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 13 (No. Parts) $.0318$ = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 2.5 (No. Parts) .0090 = Standard	
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 3 (No. Parts) .0101 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 15 (No. Parts) .0389 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 3.5 (No. Parts) .0113 = Standard	Area of table SQ FT Covered by part 16 (No. Parts) .0414 = Standard
Area of table SQ FT Covered by part $\frac{4}{\text{(No. Parts)}}$.0125 = Standard	

TIME STANDARD FOR PAINTING

PAINTING LARGE SECTIONS

			. IRREB	ULAR SU	ikfaces — –								# **		-	_	
AREA Q.FT	: STANDARD TIME HRS	AREA SQ.FT	: STAND		AREA SQ.FT		TANDARD INE HRS -	AREA SQ.F1		STANDA TIKE H		AREA SQ.FT.		STANDARD TIME HRS	AREA SQ.FT.		STANDA TIME H
10	: 0.0240	510	1 1.2	240	1010	;	2.4240	1	510	3.62	40	2010	;	4.8240	2510	;	6.02
20-	0.0480	520	: 1.2	480	1020	:	2.4480	13	520	3.64	60	2020	÷	4.8480	2520	ŀ	6.04
30	: 0.0720	530	1 1,2	720	1030	:	2.4720		530			2030	;	4.8720	2530	;	6.07
40	: 0.0960	540		980		:	2.4750		540			2040	;	4.8960	2540	i	6.09
	0.1200	550		200			2.5700-		550-			2050		- 4.9200	2550	;	6.12
- 60	. 0.1440	560		440	1060	:	2.5440		560			2050	1	4.9440	2560	;	6.14
70	: 0.1680	570		680		1	2.5580		570			2070	:	4.9680	2570	;	6.16
	0.1920			920			2.5?20			3.79		2080	•	4.9920		:	6.19
90	0.2160	590		1160		1	2.6160			3.81		2090	i	5.0169	2590	;	5.21
100	0.2400	600		1400		:	2.4400			3.84		2100	:	5.0400	2600	1	6.24
	0.2640		- 1 1.		1110	:	2.6540 - 2.6580	1		: 3.88 : 3.89		2110 2120	1	5.0640 5.0880	2610 2620		- 6.28
120	0.2680 0.3120	620 630		1890 5120		:	2.7120			3.91		2130	:	5.1120	2630	;	
130	. 0.3120 	640					2.7360			3.93		2140	;	5.1350	2640	:	
150- 150	1 0.3600	650		5600	1150		2.7600			3.98		2150	:	5.1600	2650		
160	1 0.3840	660		5840		i	2.7840			3.98		2160		5.1840	2660	i	
	0.4080			6080		;	2.8030		670 ·			2170		5.2080	2670		
180	1 0.4320	680		5320		ì	2.6320			4.03		2190	:	5.2320	2660		
190	0.4560	690		6560	1190	ì	2.8550			1 4.63		2190			2690		
200				6800		ļ.	- 2.6300	1	700	4.68		2200	;	5.2960	2700		
210	. 0.5040	710		7040	1210	:	2.9040	1	710	1 4.19	140	2210	:		2710	i	6.5
220	0.5280	720		7280	1220	:	2.9280	1	720	4.17	80	2220	;	5.3290	2720	:	6.5
230	· 0.5520··	730	1 1.	7520	1230	i	2.9520	1	730	4.13	20	2230	:	5.3520	2730	ł	6.5
240	: 0.5760	740	: 1.	7760	1240	:	2.9760	i	749	1 4.17	760	2240	:	5.3760	2740	ì	6.5
250	1 0.6000	750		8000	1250	:	3.0000			1 4.2		2250			2750		
	: 0. <i>6</i> 240	760		8240	1260	:	3.6240			: 4.2		2260			- 2760		
270		770		8480		;	3.0480			1 4.2		2270			2770		
220	: 0.6720	760		8720	1280	:	3. 67 20			1 4.2		2280			2780		
	- 1 0.6960	790		8760 -		!					360 -	2290			2790		
300		600		9200	1300	1	3.1200			: 4.3		2300			2800		
710		210		9440	1310	1	3.1440		1810	1 4.3		2310			2510		
320		820		9680	1020	:	3.1690 -		620	1 4.3		2320			2920		
550		E30		9920	1330	:	3.1920		1830	1 4.3		2330			2830		
340 750		549 550		6160 6400	1340 1350	;	3.2160 3.2400		1840 1850	1 4.4		2340 2350			2840 2850		
350 350		650 860		0400 0540	1350	:	3.2640		1990	1 4.4		2360			2850 2860		
220		270		0230	1370	;	3.2880		1870	1 4.4		2370			2870		
260 260		88)		1120	1320	i	7.3120			1 4.5		2390			2850		
230		590 590		1350	1390	i	3.3350		1890	1 4.5		2370			2890		
400		900		1600	1400	i	3.3600			1 4.5		2400			2900		
410				1840	1410	i	3.3840		1910	1 4.5		2410			2910		
420		920		2689	1420	i	3.4080			1 4.6		2420			2920		
430		920		2320	1430	i	3.4520		1930		J20	2430			2930		
				2550	- 1440				1940		560	2440			- 2740		
450		950		2800	1450	:	3.4900		1950		800	2450			2750		
460		960		3040	1460	:	3.5040		1959		040	2450			2950		
470		970		3280	1470	:	3.5280		1970	1 4.7	28 0	2470) ;	5.9280	2970)	7.1
490	1.1520	950	: 2.	3520	1450	:	3.5520		1980	1 4.7	520	2480) ;	5.9520	2980)	7.1
490	1.1760	990		3769	1490		3.5760		1990		760	2496			2990		7.1
500	- : 1.2000	1000	: 2.	4000	- 1500	:	3.6000	- :	2000	: 4.8	000	2500) ;	6.0000	3000)	7.2

TIME STANDARDS FOR PAINTING

PAINTING LARGE SECTIONS

	: STANDARD		STANDARD TIME HRS	AREA -	STANDARD TIME HRS		STANDARD TIME HRS		STANDARD	AREA SQ.FT.	: STANDARD : TIME HRS
10	1 0.0066	510	0.3366	1010	: 0.6666	1510	0.9966	2010	1.3266	2510	1.6566
	0.0132	520			0.6732	1520			1.3332		1.6632
	0.0198		0.3498		: 0.679B		1.0098		1.3398		1.6598
	0.0264	- 540	_		0.6864	1540		-	1.3464	-	1.6764
•	0.0330		0.3630		1 0.6930		1.0230		1.3530	2550	1.6930
	0.0396		0.3596		0.6976	1560			1.3596	2560	1.6876
	0.0462	570			0.7062	1570		2070	1.3562	2570	1 1.6762
	0.0528	580	: 0.382B	1080	. 0.7128	1580	1.0428	2080	1.3728	2580	1.7028
	1 0.0594	590	0.3894	1090	1 0.7194	1590	1.0494	2090	1.3794	2590	1.7094
	1 0.0660	600	1 0.3960	1100	1 0.7260	1600	1.0560	2100	1.3860	2600	1.7150
110	1 0.0726	610	0.4026	1110	0.7326	1610	1.0526	2110	1.3926	2510	1.7226
120	: 0.0792	620	0.4092	1120	1 0.7392	1620	1.0692	2120	1.3992	2620	1.7292
130	0.0858	630	0.4158	1130	1 0.7458	1630	1.0758	2130	1.4058	2530	1.7358
140	: 0.0924	640	0.4224	1140	0.7524	1640	1.0824	2140	1.4124	2640	1.7424
150	: 0.0990	650	1 0.4290	1150	1 0.7590	1650	1.0870	2150	1 1.4190	2550	1.7490
160	0.1056	660	0.4356	1160	0.7656		1.0956	2160	1.4256	2560	1.7556
170	1 0.1122	670	0.4422	1170	1 0.7722		1.1022		1.4322	2670	1.7522
180	: 0.1188	680	0.4488	1180	1 0.7788		1.1038	2180	1.4388	2580	1.7688
190	0.1254	690	1 0.4554	1190		1690		2190	1.4454	2570	1.7754
200	: 0.1320	700	0.4620	1200	: 0.7920	1700	1.1220		1.4520	2700	1.7620
	: 0.13BA		1 0.4686	. 1210	1 0.7986	** **	1.1286	2210	1.4586	2710	1.7686
220	0.1452		1 0.4752		0.8052		1.1352	2220	1.4652	2720	1.7952
230	: 0.1518	730	: 0.481B	1230	: 0.8118		1.1418	2230	1.4718	2730	1.8018
240	: 0.1584	740	1_ 0.4884	1240	10.8184		1.1484	2240	1.4784	2740	1.8084
250	1 0.1650	750	0.4950	1250	. 0.8250		1.1550	2250	1.4850		1 1.8150
260	1 0.1716	760	: 0.5016	1260	. 0.8316		1.1616	2260	1.4916	2760	1.8216
270_	0.1782	770 .	: 0.5082	1270	1 0.8382		1.1682		1.4982	2770	1.8282
280	. 0.1848	780	1 0.5148	1280	0.8448		1.1748	2280	1 1.5048	2780	1 1.6348
290	1 0.1914	790	0.5214	1290	0.8514		1.1814	2290	1.5114	2790	1 1.8414
300	1 0.1980	800	1 0.5280	1300	: 0.85B0		1.1890	2300	1.5180	2600	1.6480
	0.2046	B10	1 0.5346	1310	0.8646		1.1946	2310	1.5246	2810	1.6546
720	0.2112	220	1 0.5412	1320	0.8712	1820	1.2012	2320	1.5312	2820	1.8612
330	1 0.217B	B30	1 0.5478	1330	0.8778	1830	1.2078	2330	1.5378	2330	1.8678
340	0.2244	840	1 0.5544	1340	0.8844		1 1.2144	2340	1.5444	2940	1.8744
350	0.2310	950	0.5510	1350	0.8910	1850	1.2210	2350	1.5510	2850	: 1.5310 : 1.8576
350	0.2376	038	0.5676	1360	0.8976	1350	1.2276	2350	1.5576	2860	
370	0.2442	870	0.5742	1370	1 0.9042	1870	1 1.2342	2370	1.5642	2870	1.5942
380	. 0.2508	088	0.5808	1380	0.9108	1880	1.2408	2380		2580 2890	1.7005
390	0.2574	890	0.5874	1390	0.9174	1290	1.2474	2390	1.5774		1.5140
400		900	0.5940	1400	0.9240	1900	1.2540	2400	1.5906	2900 2910	1.7140
410	0.2706	910	1 0.6006	1410	: 0.9306	1910		2410	1.5772	2920	1.9272
420	0.2772	920	1 0.6072	1420	1 0.9372	1920	1.2672	2420		2930	1.9338
430		930	1 0.6138	1430	1 0.9438	1930	1.2738	2430 2440	1.6038	2940	1.7330
440	: 0.2904	940	1 0.6204	1440	1 0.9504	1940 1950	1.2670	2410	1.6170	2740 2950	1.7470
450	1 0.2970	950	1 0.6270	1450 1460	1 0.9536	1750	1.2936	2460	1.6236	2760	1.9536
460	1 0.3036	760 870	1 0.6336	1470		1970	1.3002	2450	1.6302	2970	1.7502
470		970	0.6402	1470	1 0.9768	1970	1.3068	2470	1.6368	29B0	1.7668
480		- 980	: 0.6468	1490		1990	1 1.3134	2490	1.6434	2790	
500		1000	1 0.6554	1500			1.3200	2500		3000	
200	1 0.5500	1000	. 0.0000	1700	. 0.1700	2000	. 1.0200	2300	. 2.0000	5000	

BLASTING AND PAINTING NON-PROCESS TIME

BLASTING

NON-PROCESS	TIME	Instructing or receiving instructions Equipment problems Fix equipment Return tools Moving Other	tions	4.1% 2.6% 1.9% .6% .8% .8%
		PAINTING		
NON-PROCESS	TIME	Instructing or receiving instructions. Help other departments Fix equipment Moving Return tools Wait for materials to dry Other	tions	4.0% . 8% . 8% . 4% . 4% . 4% 8.4%

SHIP PR
FACILI
OUTFITTING
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEE
SHIPBUILD
DESIGN/PRODU
COMPUTER AID
SURFACE PREPARA
ENVIRONN
TECHN